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EXAMINER

COLBERT, T

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

1- File Copy

☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *Sep 9, 2000*_____.

☒ This action is **FINAL**.

☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.

A shortened statutory period for response to this action is set to expire ___*Three*___ month(s), or thirty days, whichever is longer, from the mailing date of this communication. Failure to respond within the period for response will cause the application to become abandoned. (35 U.S.C. § 133). Extensions of time may be obtained under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a).

Disposition of Claims

☒ Claim(s) *1-28, 30-51, and 53-83*_____ is/are pending in the application.

Of the above, claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

☒ Claim(s) *1-28, 30-46, and 51*_____ is/are rejected.

☒ Claim(s) *47-50 and 53-83*_____ is/are objected to.

☐ Claims _____ are subject to restriction or election requirement.

Application Papers

☐ See the attached Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948.

☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are objected to by the Examiner.

☐ The proposed drawing correction, filed on _____ is ☐ approved ☐ disapproved.

☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d).

☐ All ☐ Some* ☐ None of the CERTIFIED copies of the priority documents have been

☐ received.

☐ received in Application No. (Series Code/Serial Number) _____.

☐ received in this national stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

*Certified copies not received: _____.

☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e).

Attachment(s)

☐ Notice of References Cited, PTO-892

☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s), PTO-1449, Paper No(s). _____

☐ Interview Summary, PTO-413

☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948

☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application, PTO-152

--- *SEE OFFICE ACTION ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES* ---

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Correspondence

1.   Claims 1-28, 30-51, and 53-83 are presented for examination.

2.   The prior Office Action is included by reference.

3.   Those applicable sections of Title 35 of United States Code not presented herein were

presented in an earlier Office Action.

4.   Applicants' response of 07 September 2000 to the Office Action has been entered as IDS,

paper number 15 and Request for Reconsideration, paper number 16.

5.   Applicants' Request for Reconsideration and IDS have been fully considered.

6.   The rejection of Applicants' claims 1, 32, 33, 39, 51, and 53-58 under 35 U.S.C. 112,

second paragraph is hereby withdrawn.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness

rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
> such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person
> having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the
> manner in which the invention was made.

8.   Claims 1 and 2 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Zarmer et

al (US 5,625,818), hereafter Zarmer.

        With respect to claim 1, importing a document with a first format into a collection or

documents ... (**column 6, lines 19-40**), the collection of documents is organized ... according to a

hierarchy of electronic folders storing the document in a memory location (**column 7, lines 18-27, column 12, lines 41-48, and column 18, 17-23**), automatically extracting attribute data from the document (**column 18, lines 24-34**), generating a data structure for the document (**column 23. Lines 40-51 and column 24, 48-63**), the data structure contains attribute data in a second format independent from the first format (**column 24, lines 6-18 and column 4, lines 41-49**), and linking the imported document to a first electronic folder (**column 6, lines 12-15 and lines 35-40**). Zarmer did not teach the data structure is stored and maintained in memory separate from the imported document and the attribute data in the data structure matches a set of predefined criteria corresponding to the first electronic folder," but it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to one having ordinary skill in the art of data structures and attribute data to have a set of predefined criteria because the information in the data structure is arranged a certain way in the computer memory with the attributes in the data structure being those of files marked as hidden, read-only, and archive.

With respect to claim 2, optically scanning a paper-based document ... (**column 4, lines 27-37 and lines 38-55**).

9.   Claims 3-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Zarmer in view of Fujisawa et al (5,628,003), hereafter Fujisawa.

With respect to claims 3 and 9, Zarmer did not teach, the first format is an image format. Fujisawa teaches this in **column 7, lines 13-23**. It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a one having ordinary skill in the art of first formats to have an image

format and to combine Zarmer's document with a first format with Fujisawa's first format being

an image because many word processing programs have the ability to import the text and graphics

from other file formats.

With respect to claims 4 and 6, Zarmer did not teach, the first format is a text format.

Fujisawa teaches this in **column 1, lines 63-67 and column 2, lines 1-5**. It would have

been obvious at the time the invention was made to one having ordinary skill in the art of formats

to have a text format and to combine Zarmer's collection of documents with Fujisawa's first

format being a text format because importing is a type of file conversion with word processing

programs having the ability to import text from several file formats.

With respect to claim 5, Zarmer did not teach, importing an electronic document.

Fujisawa teaches this in **column 1, lines 30-38**. It would have been obvious at the time

the invention was made to one having ordinary skill in the art of importing documents to have a

electronic document and to combine Zarmer's collection of documents with Fujisawa's document

importing because an electronic document has the ability to have text and graphics from several

file formats when being loaded from a format other than the application program's native format.

With respect to claim 7, Zarmer nor Fujisawa teaches, the document is a word processing

document, but it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of documents at

the time the invention was made for the document to be a word processing document because

word processing is prepared in clearly worded, readable text without an elaborate design or

typography.

With respect to claim 8, Zarmer nor Fujisawa teaches, the document is an e-mail message, but it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of documents at the time the invention was made for the document to be an e-mail message because e-mail documents are much more convenient than ordinary mail or telephone calls since it arrives immediately but doesn't require a recipient to be present.

With respect to claim 10, Zarmer nor Fujisawa teaches, the first format is an HTML format, but it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of formats at the time the invention was made for the document to be in HTML format because HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) is a set of codes that can be inserted into text files to indicate special features such as typefaces, inserted images and links to other hypertext documents on the Internet and almost any word processor or page layout can be used to produce HTML.

10.   Claims 11-28 and 30-46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Zarmer and Fujisawa and further in view of Malone et al (5,727,175), hereafter Malone.

With respect to claim 11, Zarmer nor Fujisawa teaches, the second format comprises a data field. Malone teaches this in **column 5, lines 2-16**. It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to one having ordinary skill in the art of second formats to have a data field and to combine Zarmer's first format and Fujisawa's first image format with Malone's second format comprising a data field because the field contains a "single fact" of data information relating to the document.

With respect to claim 12, Zarmer nor Fujisawa teaches, a data field containing a file name. Malone teaches this in **column 7, lines 8-15 and column 9, lines 29-49**. It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to one having ordinary skill in the art of data fields to have a file name and to combine Zarmer's hierarchy of folders and Fujisawa's text format with Malone's data field containing a file name because the contents of a data field contains a "single fact" relating to the name the user gave the file for later retrieval.

With respect to claim 13, Zarmer, Fujisawa, nor Malone teaches, the data field contains the memory location, but it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person of ordinary skill in the art of memory locations to have a data field because information while being worked on is stored in the memory.

With regard to claim 14, Zarmer nor Fujisawa teaches, the data field contains a bit map. Malone teaches this in **column 6, lines 18-33**. It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to one having ordinary skill in the art of data fields to have a bit map and to combine Zarmer's data structure and Fujisawa's image format with Malone's data field containing a bit map because bitmaps have the capability of being imported into other application programs such as word processing programs.

With respect to claims 15 and 27, Zarmer, Fujisawa, nor Malone teaches, the data field contains raw text, but it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to one having ordinary skill in the art of raw text to have a data field because the raw text is information waiting to be processed by a user.

With respect to claim 16, Zarmer nor Fujisawa teaches, the data field contains a data attribute. Malone teaches this in **column 18, lines 40-49**. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of data attributes at the time the invention was made to have a data field and to combine Zarmer's extraction of attribute data and Fujisawa's text format with Malone's data field containing a data attribute because the attributes can customize which paragraphs are displayed for a document in a hierarchical tree-structure.

With respect to claims 17 and 35, Zarmer nor Fujisawa teaches, the data attribute is an author name. Malone teaches this in **column 13, lines 51-63, column 15, lines 24-38, and figures 4 and 15**. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of data attributes at the time the invention was made for the attribute to be an author name and to combine Zarmer's electronic document and Fujisawa's first format with Malone's author's name being a data attribute because the attribute customizes the name of the sender of an e-mail message.

With respect to claim 18, Zarmer nor Fujisawa did not teach, the data attribute is a publication date. Malone teaches this in **column 13, lines 6-20 and column 16, lines 31-47**. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of publication dates at the time the invention was made for the attribute to be a publication date and to combine Zarmer's attribute data and Fujisawa's text format with Malone's data attribute being a publication date because the user can perform a faster search through a document collection to find when the document was first published by the author.

With respect to claim 19, Zarmer, Fujisawa, nor Malone teaches, the data attribute is a word count, but it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of data attributes at the time the invention was made to have a word count because a document is formatted according to the number of words contained in the text of the word processing document that will fit on a page.

With respect to claim 20, Zarmer, Fujisawa, nor Malone teaches, the data attribute is an annotation, but it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art of annotations at the time the invention was made for the data attribute to be an annotation because an annotation is used as an attachment to part of a document that provides a comment or explanation related to the document contents.

With respect to claims 21 and 37, Zarmer nor Fujisawa teaches, the data attribute is a keyword. Malone teaches this in **column 10, lines 4-40**. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of using keywords at the time the invention was made to have a data attribute and to combine Zarmer's collection of documents and Fujisawa's text format with Malone's keyword being a data attribute because keywords have a special meaning when performing searches. For example, the U.S. Patent Office's automated search and retrieval system uses keywords for searching and retrieving information and related documents.

With respect to claim 22, Zarmer nor Fujisawa teaches, the data attribute is an image type. Malone teaches this in **column 19, lines 6-26**. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of image types at the time the invention was made to have a data attribute

and to combine Zarmer's first document format and Fujisawa's image format with Malone's image type being a data attribute because the attribute of the image in word processing and graphics programs can be a thumbnail (often referred to as a thumbprint) of a document designed to fit in the corner of the computer screen.

With respect to claim 23, Zarmer nor Fujisawa teaches, the data attribute is an image dimension. Malone teaches this in **column 20, lines 8-18**. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of image dimensions at the time the invention was made to have a data attribute that is an image dimension and to combine Zarmer's data structure and Fujisawa's first format being an image format with Malone's image dimension being a data attribute because in word processing and graphics programs a document image can be sized to be either full-scale or to be a thumbnail (thumbprint) of the document.

With respect to claim 24, Zarmer, Fujisawa, nor Malone teaches, the data attribute is meta-text with positioning information, but it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of meta-text at the time the invention was made to have positioning information because meta-text refers to the attributes of a document and identifies where the document is to be located in the hierarchical document collection.

With respect to claim 25, Zarmer, Fujisawa, nor Malone teaches, extracting indexing information from the attribute data in the data structure, but it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of extracting indexing information at the time the invention was

made to have a data structure because documents in a document collection have stored attributes

relating to the document.

With respect to claim 26, Zarmer, Fujisawa, nor Malone teaches, monitoring modifications

to the document, extracting updated indexing information, and updating the attribute data

contained in the data structure based on the updated indexing information, but

it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of document modifications at

the time the invention was made to extract the updated indexing information and to updated the

attribute data because in an indexing database a comparison is made of the search terms initiated

by a user.

With respect to claim 28, Zarmer nor Fujisawa teaches, identify the document from other

documents in the document collection utilizing the indexing information. Malone teaches this in

column 1, lines 52-67 and column 2, lines 1-2. It would have been obvious to one having

ordinary skill in the art of document identification at the time the invention was made to combine

Zarmer's hierarchy of electronic folders and Fujisawa's file name with Malone's indexing

information because the indexing database stores the keywords or attributes that are associated

with the documents in the document collection.

With respect to claim 30, Zarmer, Fujisawa, nor Malone teaches, electronically analyzing

the attribute data stored in the data structure corresponding to the document and determining

whether the document is to be automatically linked to the first electronic folder, based on the

electronic analysis of the attribute data stored in the data structure, but it would have been

obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art of analyzing data attributes at the time the invention

was made to have a stored data structure because for example, in Lotus Notes and Microsoft

Windows '98 a user can generate the data from document storage and depending on the

document contents the user can decide whether to link the folder to the next folder in the

hierarchy.

With respect to claim 31, Zarmer, Fujisawa, nor Malone teaches, identifying the document

on an inclusion list if it is determined that the document is not automatically linked to the first

document, but it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art of document

identification at the time the invention was made to have an inclusion list because the list identifies

documents that are excluded during the categorization process and are not associated with an

electronic folder.

With respect to claims 32 and 33, Zarmer nor Fujisawa teaches, monitoring the document

modifications. Malone teaches this in **column 3, lines 63-67 and column 4, lines 1-55**. It would

have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of document modifications at the time

the invention was made to monitor the modifications and to combine Zarmer's attribute data and

Fujisawa's electronic document importing with Malone's monitoring document modifications

because the user can change the document data by making additions or deletions to the document

contents.

With respect to claim 33, Zarmer, Fujisawa, nor Malone teaches, Automatically linking

the document to a second electronic folder if a document modification causes the attribute data to

match a set of predefined criteria corresponding to the second electronic folder, but it would have

been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art of document linking at the time the invention

was made to match the predefined criteria because if a user modifies the contents of the document

this will change the users created links to the folders in the hierarchy.

With respect to claim 34, Zarmer nor Fujisawa teaches, the attribute data is a document

title. Malone teaches this in **column 25, lines 2-31 and figure 2 (document entitled "BUG FIX**

REQUEST"). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of document

modifications at the time the invention was made to have a document title and to combine

Zarmer's first format and Fujisawa's file name with Malone's document title because the

document has the attributes associated with the title or heading of the e-mail messages.

With respect to claim 36, Zarmer nor Fujisawa teaches, the attribute data is a phrase

associated with the document. Malone teaches this in **column 21, lines 50-63, column 28, lines**

37-57, and figure 16. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of

phrases at the time the invention was made to have the phrase associated with the document and

to combine Zarmer's data structure and Fujisawa's text format with Malone's attribute data

because the attribute data is a fragment corresponding to the document in the indexing database

storage.

With respect to claim 38, Zarmer, Fujisawa, nor Malone teaches, the data attribute is a

common concept, but it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of

common concepts at the time the invention was made to have a data attribute because a search

allows a user to retrieve documents matching the attribute data including text, metadata and the

format of the document in the collection.

With respect to claim 39, Zarmer, Fujisawa, nor Malone teaches, automatically

manipulating the document based on a predefined behavior associated with the first electronic

folder, but it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of document

manipulation at the time the invention was made to have a first electronic folder because a user

can program a folder with particular characteristics relating to the folder contents.

With respect to claims 40 and 44, Zarmer nor Fujisawa teaches, the predefined behavior is

user-defined behavior. Malone teaches this in **column 3, lines 26-67 and column 4, lines 1-55.**

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of user-predefined behavior at

the time the invention was made to have user-defined behavior and to combine Zarmer's data

structure and Fujisawa's data attributes with Malone's predefined behavior because the user can

program the folder to perform certain functions when the documents are linked to a hierarchical

folder in a managed document collection.

With respect to claims 41 and 45, Zarmer nor Fujisawa teaches, the predefined behavior

involves e-mailing the document to a preprogrammed e-mail address. Malone teaches this in

column 11, lines 42-64 and column 12, lines 53-60. It would have been obvious to one having

ordinary skill in the art of predefined behavior at the time the invention was made to e-mail a

document to a preprogrammed e-mail address and to combine Zarmer's electronic document and

Fujisawa's image format with Malone's preprogrammed e-mail address because the user has the

capability to e-mail all of the documents that are stored in a folder to a particular recipient's e-mail address. This can be performed in Lotus Notes cc: Mail or any other e-mail program.

With respect to claims 42 and 46, Zarmer, Fujisawa, nor Malone teaches, the predefined behavior involves providing controlled access to the document, but it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art of predefined behavior at the time the invention was made to have controlled access because a user has the capability to program the folder according to the users specifications.

With respect to claim 43, Zarmer, Fujisawa, nor Malone teaches, linking the document to a folder, ... and automatically manipulating the document according to the predefined behavior, but it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art of document manipulation at the time the invention was made to have a folder and to manipulate it automatically because certain tasks are performed when the documents are linked to folder which are initiated by the user.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

11.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

12.   Claim 51 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Zarmer et al (US 5,625,818), hereafter Zarmer.

With respect to claim 51, importing a document into a collection of documents in a computer-based system, the collection of documents is organized within the computer-based system in according to a hierarchy of electronic folders (**column 6, lines 19-40**), storing the document in a memory location (**column 7, in particular lines 18-27, column 12, lines 41-48, and column 18, lines 17-23**), automatically extracting attribute data from the document (**column 18, lines 24-34**), generating a data structure corresponding to the document (**column 23, lines 40-51 and column 24, lines 48-63**), and linking the document to the first electronic folder (**column 9, lines 27-42 and column 6, lines 35-40**). Zarmer does not teaches, the extracted attribute data in a standardized format ..., and the data structure stored in memory separate from the document, predefining category criteria for a first electronic folder ..., but it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art of extracted attribute data, data structures, and predefining category criteria at the time the invention was made to have a standardized format, a memory separate from the document, and a first electronic folder because the user has the capability to program the folder to a recognizable format according to the category and the placement of the document in the hierarchy.

Allowable Subject Matter

13.   Claims 47-50 and 53-83 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

14.   The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter:

Applicant's maintaining a second data structure including data defining a document

hierarchy, updating the second data structure including data defining a link between the data

structure of the imported document and a document hierarchy folder or category, maintaining a

third data structure including data defining a second document hierarchy for the document

collection, or a portion of the second document hierarchy, the third data structure being

maintained at a local terminal connected to the computer system, electronically analyzing the

attribute data stored in the data structure corresponding to the document, making a determination

whether the document is to be automatically linked or excluded from linking to the first electronic

folder based on a comparison, predefining category criteria comprising the steps of storing and

analyzing a seed document in the first electronic folder, monitoring the document modifications

and linking the document to a second electronic folder if the document modification and the

attribute data matches a set of predefined criteria corresponding to a second electronic folder,

manipulating the document automatically based on a predefined behavior associated with the first

electronic folder, extracting indexing information and updated information from the attribute data

in the data structure, and identifying the document from among the other documents stored in the

computer system utilizing the indexing information, would not have been shown by the prior art

of record, would not have been obvious over the prior art of record, nor would have been fairly

suggested by the prior art of record.

Response to Arguments

15.   Applicants arguments filed on 09/07/00 have been fully considered but they are not

persuasive.

As per Applicants' arguments regarding the Office Action rejecting independent claim 1

and the assertion that Zarmer fails to disclose or suggest the steps of "automatically extracting

attribute data from the document" (i.e., the imported document), "generating a data structure for

the document, ... a second format independent of the first format, and wherein the data structure

matches a set of predefined criteria corresponding to the first electronic folder," have been fully

considered but are not deemed persuasive. The Examiner maintains that Zarmer's teaches the

limitations of claim 1. The failure of the Applicants' to recognize the breadth of the claims, to

give proper credence to the teachings of Zarmer, and to appreciate the state of the art, creates a

context and basis for the arguments that makes the claim language of Applicants' independent

claims 1 and 51 and dependent claims 32, 33, 39, and 53-58 difficult to interpret.

As per Applicants' arguments regarding the "dot extension as being disclosed in Zarmer

not automatically extracted from the imported document, nor the dot extension being contained

separate from the imported document linked to a first electronic folder if the attribute data

contained in the data structure matches a set of predefined criteria," as set forth in the

independent claims, have been fully considered but are not deemed persuasive based on

Applicants' arguments of the invention of the Specification, not the specifics of the claims. In

particular "attribute data ... matches a set of predefined criteria."   Applicants' "attribute data" and

"predefined criteria" are "given the broadest reasonable interpretation consistent with the

Specification, *In re Prater, 162 USPQ 541, 550-51 (CCPA 1969)*.

As per Applicants' arguments regarding the combination of Zarmer, Fujisawa, and Malone

not disclosing or suggesting the steps of "automatically extracting attribute data from the

document, generating a data structure in a second format independent of the first format, ...

maintained in memory separate form the imported document," and "linking the imported

document ..., have been fully considered but are not deemed persuasive based on the "attribute

data in a second format independent of the first format" and "linking the imported document to a

first electronic folder if the attribute data contained in the data structure matches a set of

predefined criteria corresponding to the first electronic folder" as not being limitations of

independent claim 51. Zarmer, Fujisawa, and Malone combined teach the claim limitations of

claims 1-28, 30-46, and 51 or the claim limitations are well known in the art or obvious to one

having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made.

Conclusion

16.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's

disclosure.

Roth et al (5,878,422) disclosed fields, first and second formats, data files, and a data

structure.

Mehrle (5,794,236) disclosed a computer-based system for classifying a hierarchy of

documents and linking the classifications.

Pirolli et al (5,895,470) disclosed categorizing a linked collection of documents.

Bruffey et al (4,945,475) disclosed a hierarchical file system and retrieval of data.

Lerissa et al (5,949,413) disclosed e-mail, a database, folders, and an index.

Jones et al (5,684,984) disclosed archiving, a folder-like hierarchy, and document

behaviors.

Morita et al (5,832,470) disclosed document classification with documents in a hierarchy

of folders.

Marmel, Elaine, "Easy Lotus Notes Release 4.0," disclosed searching, importing data,

creating categories, linking documents, creating folders, formatting, and assigning

categories, pages 50, 73, 433, 728, 735, and 736.

Russel, Charlie and Crawford, Sharon, "Windows '98 Complete," disclosed bitmaps,

archiving e-mail, browsing, folders, deleting folders, e-mail with HTML, and searching,

pages 15, 21-23, 37, 40, 41, 49-51, 102, 103, 142-144, and 148-152.

17.   **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of

time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO

MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after

the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37

CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date

of this final action.

INQUIRIES

18.　　Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner

should be directed to Ella Colbert whose telephone number is (703)308-7064. The

examiner can normally be reached Monday through Thursday from 6:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

~~Kim Vu~~ 43493

supervisor, ~~Thomas Black~~, can be reached on (703)305-~~9707~~.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

> Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
> Washington, D.C. 20231

Or faxed to:

> (703)308-9051, (for formal communications intended for entry).

Or:

> (703)308-5403 (for informal or draft communications, please label

"PROPOSED" or "DRAFT").

> Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal
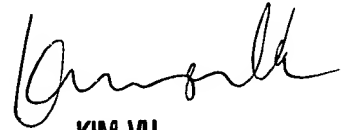> Drive, Arlington, Virginia., Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

Art Unit: 2771

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group Receptionist whose telephone number is (703)308-9600.

Colbert
November 16, 2000

KIM VU
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100